## BELLCOMM, INC.

Trip Report - AAP 1A Definition SUBJECT:

Design Review, Martin Marietta
Corp., Denver, December 13-15, 1967
Case 620

DATE:

January 15, 1968

FROM: D. P. Woodard

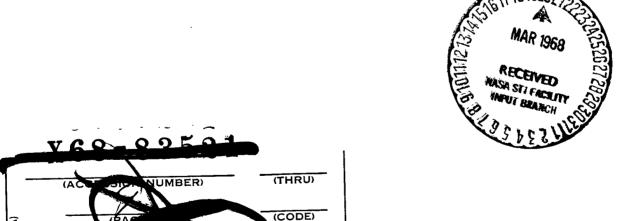
# ABSTRACT

The AAP 1A Definition Design Review held at MMC, Denver, is discussed with emphasis on the Electrical Power and Distribution Subsystem (EPDS). The EPDS is described and changes requested by members of the working group are listed.

(NASA-CR-93386) TRIP REPORT - AAP 1A DEFINITION DESIGN REVIEW, MARTIN MARIETTA CORP., DENVER, DECEMBER 13-15, 1967 (Bellcomm, Inc.) 9 p

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## MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

A Definition Design Review for AAP 1A was held at Martin Marietta, Corp., Denver on December 13, 14, 15, 1967. Attending working group sessions from Bellcomm on December 13, 14 were Messrs:

- M. S. Feldman Attitude Control and Pointing Subsystem.
- J. J. Gabrik Environmental/Thermal Control Subsystem.
- A. G. Weygand Communications/Data Subsystem.
- D. P. Woodard Electrical Power and Distribution Subsystem.

As a brief background, MMC presented a final report of a 60 day study on September 20, 1967 at MSC which defined a CSM-docked carrier configuration into which was integrated 23 NASA designated applications, resource, and corollary experiments for the AAP 1A mission. Subsequent efforts have led to the subject review. The original list of 23 experiments has changed to a new list of 20 experiments as shown in the attached Table. Experiment change impact on the various mission phases and subsystems has not yet been fully worked in the MMC presentation material.

Comments on the Electrical Power and Distribution Subsystem (EPDS) follow:

#### EPDS DESCRIPTION

The EPDS schematic is attached, Figure 1, for the original 23 experiment list. Carrier power is obtained from 7, 28 volt (nominal), 400 ampere-hour, Eagle-Picher, LM descent batteries, paralleled through protective diodes to feed 2 main buses and 2 EMI buses. Bus selection is made through motor driven switches S-1, S-2, S-3, and S-4 located on the carrier and controlled from the Display and Control (D&C) panel using CSM power. Provision for paralleling main and EMI buses is obtained from S-6 and the AC bus is energized through S-5. Both S-5 and S-6 are operated by carrier power through D&C panel switches. Shunts between each battery and the single point ground (SPG) provide telemetry monitoring of individual battery currents through the Data Management System (DMS). The two additional shunts, in series with the bus load returns, meter bus currents for D&C panel display. Main and EMI bus voltages are displayed on the D&C panel and input to the DMS.

The AC bus voltage, 400 hz,  $3\phi$ , 200 volts lineto-line, is monitored by the DMS as are the 3 AC/DC converter regulated outputs. Regulated voltage is required by the DMS, the RCA Tape Recorder (if this type is selected for use), and experiments SO39 and SO49.

The dividing line between the unpressurized and pressurized portions of the carrier is indicated by the dashed line. No power appears in the pressurized carrier volume until the D&C panel is retrieved from the carrier, installed in the CM, and the motorized switches are operated. Carrier lights, needed for carrier ingress and D&C panel retrieval, are consequently powered by the CM. Experiments requiring DC power during launch are connected in a manner shown by T004 (not now on the 20 experiment list). AC power or regulated DC power is not available until D&C panel activation.

Protection is provided for each load through the bus circuit breakers as shown. Breakers such as CB "A" and CB "B" feeding loads powered during launch are not accessible, and breaker openings will result in power interruption; however the path is redundant in this case. The distribution system is protected against individual battery loss by the diodes.

The individual loads are controlled remotely from the D&C panel as shown schematically in Figure 2. 3-61 pin connectors (183 pins) are provided across the carrier - CM interface.

## WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS

A number of changes in the EPDS, as described above, were requested by members of the working group in the form of Review Item Dispositions (RID's) for further consideration and review. These are listed below:

- 1. Delete the circuit breakers on the D&C panel that are in series with breakers in the carrier pressurized area. The carrier breakers are considered to provide adequate circuit protection. (See Figures 1 and 2).
- 2. Use CSM D.C. power for the carrier atmosphere circulation blower. Use of the CSM powered carrier light circuit would eliminate need for additional switch and interface pins and insure that the blower is on prior to carrier ingress by the crew.

<sup>\*</sup>A Leach, AC, tape recorder is under consideration for this application.

- 3. Provide a redundant AC/DC converter for the carrier DMS system and associated controls and displays. (See Figure 1) Loss of the carrier DMS power would make it impossible to accomplish many mission objectives.
- 4. Provide a redundant AC power source for the carrier. MMC was requested to trade-off use of a redundant Static Inverter (Figure 1) in the carrier versus use of the CSM AC system for backup. North American is to furnish CSM AC power capability to MMC in this connection. Additional controls and displays will be needed.
- 5. Update the existing carrier profile (PR 29-21) to the new 20 experiment list and provide adequate spare battery capacity. A preliminary review of the new experiment list indicates an increase in total KWH required.
- 6. Add a special inverter/converter to power S049 (new list) or modify S049 to operate from the nominal 28 volt d.c. bus voltage. S049 requires a regulated supply and must be powered during launch. No provisions exist to do this now.
- 7. Provide Main Bus A&B shunt data (bus currents) to the DMS for ground use as well as to the D&C panel.
- 8. Provide EMI Bus A&B shunt data to the DMS, similar to (7).
- 9. Provide an ampere-hour meter so that total energy consumption can be monitored from the ground and mission can be modified in case of a power shortage.
- 10. Use spare pins in carrier-CM interface connectors to provide redundant turn-on capability for mission critical functions and experiments. (See Figure 2)

The working group agreed with the above items with the possible exception of (7) and (8). It was generally felt that although telemetry data on bus currents would relieve processing of the individual battery current data on the ground, this additional DMS input would be superfluous.

In addition, not pointed out during the working session, the EPDS is not protected should a short occur between

the battery protective diodes and motor driven switches S-1, 2, 3, and 4, or on through to the buses if these switches are operated. Additional breakers or protective devices should be added.

Handout material presented by MMC is available.

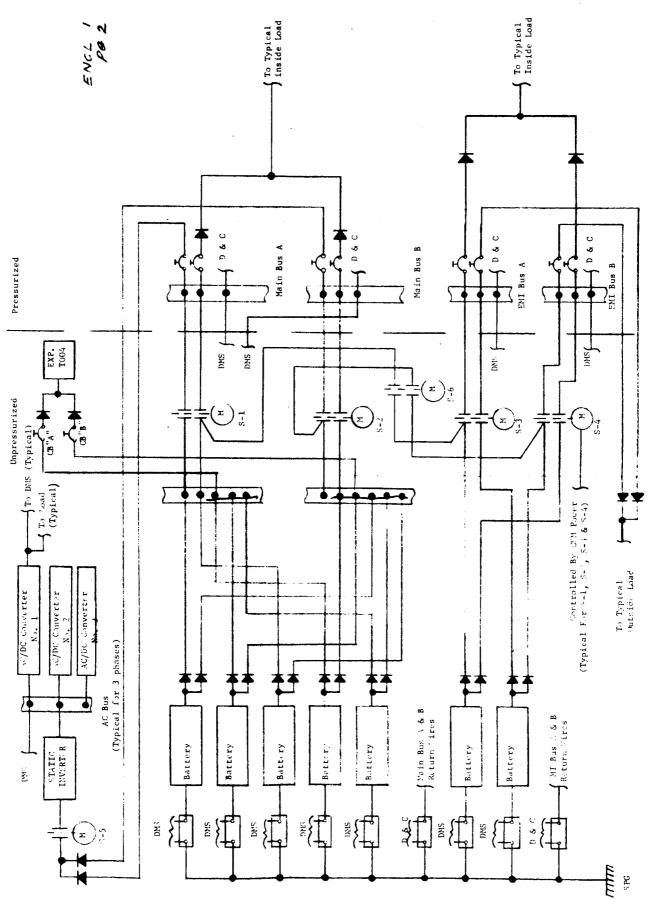
D. P. Woodard

1022-DPW-dmc

Attachments Table 1 Figures 1 and 2

|                  |                                  |  | بالباليدوان  |   |  |  |   | 1                   |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|---------------------|
|                  | CORPORATION DENVER DIVISION SAME | ×  | <b>×</b>   | ×   | ×  |  | ******  |                     |
| ~                | NEW 20 EXPTS*                    | DAY/NIGHT CAMERA                           |  | IR INTERFEROMETER SPECTROMETER IR TEMP PROFILE RADIOMETER ELECT SCANNED MW RADIOMETER | METRIC CAMERA/STELLAR MULTISPECTRAL PHOTOGRAPHY IR DUAL CHANNEL SCANNER SHOPT MAYETENGTH STEGMEN | SHORI WAVELENGIR SPECIKOMETER MW TEMPERATURE SOUNDER RADAR ALIIMETER SCATTEROMETER | AEROSOL PARTICLE ANALYZER ZERO G HUMAN CELL UV STELLAR ASTRONOMY MICROMETEORITE COLLECTION UV X-RAY SOLAR PHOTOGRAPHY CO, REDUCTION RADIATION IN SPACECRAFT SIMPLE NAVIGATION MANUAL NAVIGATION   | *(REF: TWK 7W16234) |
| EXPERIMENT LISTS |                                  | 8039                                       | 8043   | \$049<br>\$050<br>\$075   | \$100<br>\$101<br>\$102<br>\$103   | \$104<br>\$105   | T003<br>S015<br>S019<br>S018<br>S020<br>D017<br>D008<br>D009<br>T002  | ,                   |
| \$               |                                  | \$039<br>\$040                             | S043<br>S048   | E06-98<br>E06-9A<br>S044A   | E06-4<br>E06-4   | E06-11   | T003<br>\$015<br>\$019<br>\$018<br>\$020<br>D008<br>D009<br>T002<br>T004<br>\$016   |                     |
| MISSION          | BASELINE 23 EXPTS.               | DAY/NIGHT CAMERA<br>DIELECTRIC TAPE CAMERA | IR TEMPERATURE SOUNDING UHF SFERICS IB SPECTFORMETED |   | MULIISPECTRAL CAMERA<br>IR IMAGER  | MULTIFREQ MW RADIOMETER  | INFLIGHT NEPHELOMETER ZERO G HUMAN CELL UV STELLAR ASTRONOMY MICROMETEORITE COLLECTION UV X-RAY SOLAR PHOTOGRAPHY CO, REDUCTION RADIATION MONITORS SIMPLE NAVIGATION MANUAL NAVIGATION FROG OTOLITH FUNCTION TRAPPED PARTICLE ASSYMETRY X-RAY ASTRONOMY |                     |

FIGURE I - FLECTRICAL POFER & ISTRIBUTION SUBSYSTEM SCHEMATIC



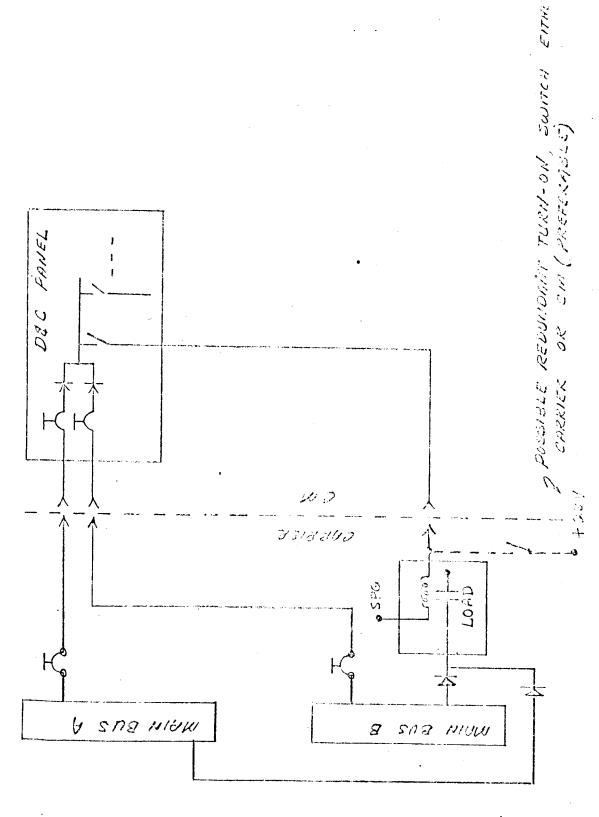


Figure 2

#### BELLCOMM. INC.

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Definition Design Review, Martin Marietta Corporation, Denver, December 13-15, 1967

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